Manitoba Calling

1870 1943

Radio Branch

CKY - CKX

Manitoba Telephone System

VOL. VII NO. 7 - JULY 1943

Winnipeg Churches

St. George's Anglican Church
Winnipeg

For many years the devotional period on Sunday afternoons, "The Vesper Hour," originated from this church.

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WE know of no more fitting tribute in this month of July,—the anniversary of Confederation—than to reprint on this page the words of our national patriotic song, O Canada.

O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The True North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

July is also the anniversary month of Manitoba's entry into Confederation, in honour of which our cover bears the design of the coat of arms of our Province.

Snapshots from Our Service Album

T. W. (Wilf) Davidson, Chief Announcer of CKY, now on active service, tanned and fit after two and a half months of life in the Army. Stationed nearby, Wilf has called-in to renew acquaintances on several occasions since his enlistment.

Capt. W. A. Duffield, Chief Engineer of CKY (right) and Major W. R. W. Henderson, O.C. No. 10 (R) District Signals, R.C.C.S., watch tactical exercises from a "jeep" during training at Camp Shilo.

The track team pictured at the left, coached by Sub/Lt. (Tommy) Benson (back row centre) took third place in team standings at a recent meet. At Tommy's left is Jack Hodge of Winnipeg.

Sub/Lts. Tom Benson and Maurice Burchell graduated on Saturday, June 26—congratulations!

John Coats is sworn in by his father, F/L D. R. P. Coats, at the Winnipeg R.C.A.F. recruiting centre. John, joining for training in aircrew, reached the minimum age for enlistment (17½ years) on June 9th, and this ceremony took place on the same day.

The "Happy Gang" Goes on Vacation

The "Happy Gang" left the air on June 30 for a two-month vacation before returning for a new season on September 1. Above, ready for a spin, are Blain, Kay, Eddie and Bert.

On June 11 last the "Happy Gang" celebrated its sixth anniversary — six years during which the members of the cast have provided a daily half-hour of friendly happiness.

The programme made its debut on the CBC's National Network on June 12, 1937. On January 1, 1940, the "Happy Gang" was sponsored by the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Ltd.

In acknowledging tributes paid the programme for its splendid support of the war effort, Mr. C. R. Vint, the sponsor's president, said: ". . . the 'Happy Gang' remains, first of all, a property to be used for the benefit of the Canadian people and their war effort."

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NEWS FROM BRIAN

In his latest letter home, Flt/Sgt. B. G. (Brian) Hodgkinson writes as follows: "Am doing a lot of debating and public speaking. Have written an original cameo, 'Napoleon's Soliloquy', which was well received by the camp. My book 'Vapor Trails' is well on its way, but am very short of paper—it's like gold in this country. Weather excellent—camp well organized and outside of a few inconveniences life is not too bad. My wounds have left me very tired but you know how I love to be tired! . . . "

LORNE GREEN JOINS ARMY

Latest member of the CBC's announcing staff to join the active army is Lorne Green, chief announcer of the CBC networks, whose voice is familiar to listeners on the National News and feature productions from Toronto.

He has been replaced as chief announcer by Elwood Glover, of Toronto.

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CKX ACTIVITIES

The entire staff of Radio Station CKX enrolled recently as donors at the Brandon Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic. Manager W. F. Seller and Programme Director Eric Davies were the first to undergo "the needle", followed by Howard Clark, Humphrey Davies; announcers Wally Grigg, Bob Churcher and Dwayne Johns; and stenographers Isobel Stockden and Joyce Story.

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As in previous years the facilities of CKX again provided listeners with actuality broadcasts from the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba, June 28 to July 2. From the grandstand, midway, schools exhibits, machinery row and other points of interest CKX microphones were "on the scene" to describe events at this great annual Exhibition Week.

Winnipeg- Aerial Crossroads of the World . . . .

Air transportation, born in the decade following the last war, proved and strengthened in the present war, looks to the dawning of peace to become the medium of trans-ocean and trans-continent travel.

High above the earth's land and water routes giant strato-liners will operate over a network of transcontinental airlines that will bring the capital cities of far-off lands within a day's travel from Winnipeg, our capital city.

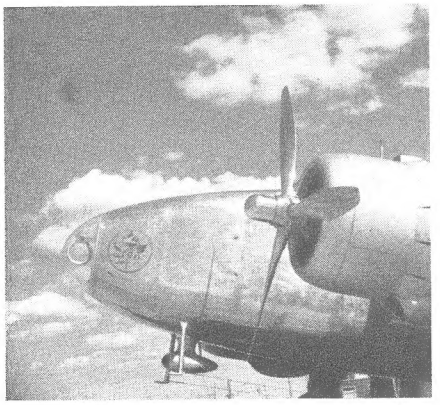
This tremendous expansion in aviation has brought about a new concept in geography, employing the ancient principles of great circles representing the shortest or most direct routes between points on the earth's surface. Since the Arctic and sub-Arctic are now a proven field for aircraft the shortest air routes in the Northern Hemisphere will cross over Manitoba and the Arctic Circle. Thus, in the development of future air traffic Manitoba, "The Keystone Province", with its boundaries extending from the heart of the continent to the sub-Arctic, is in a strategic geographical position.

Two maps recently published in an attractive folder illustrate clearly the relation of Winnipeg and Manitoba to future air routes. Issued by authority of Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and prepared by Mr. H. E. Beresford, Director of Provincial Surveys, the map of the Northern Hemisphere is drawn on a Polar equidistant projection, showing practically all points north of the Tropic of Cancer in their correct relative positions. The second map depicts the existing airlines of North America.

Copies of the folder bearing these maps and data on transcontinental air travel are available upon application to the Travel and Publicity Bureau, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A glance at the map of the Northern Hemisphere shows how the great circle routes from the eastern industrial centres of this continent to the Orient cross over Manitoba, and that the great circle routes from important centres in the

Winnipeg's Sky Line Photo Courtesy R.C.A.F.



A modern T.C.A. Sky-Liner

west and southwest to Europe also cross over Manitoba. These circles fan out to the south to cover all sections of the United States. These direct routes cut off from hundreds to thousands of miles between Winnipeg and distant points. For example, the present travel route to Calcutta, India, is 11,500 miles. According to the great circle route indicated on the map this same objective lies but 7,500 miles from Winnipeg, a distance that can be covered by air travel in 38 hours, whereas surface travel requires approximately 30 days. Another interesting feature of this particular route is that it lies almost due north from Winnipeg. A table of comparative distances from Winnipeg to distant points of the world showing travelling times for air and surface transportation, included in the folder, is reproduced in part below.

A study of the map will show Winnipeg strategically located to become one of the key centres of global sky lanes in the era when an hour by air will be equal to a day by sea and a day in the air is the equivalent of a month of sea travel.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE DISTANCES AND TRAVELLING TIME FOR AIR AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

From Winnipeg, to	Distance in Miles		Travelling Time	
	Great Circle	Surface Route	By Air	On Surface
Archangel, U.S.S.R.	4,200	7,200	21 hours	14 days
Batavia, Java	9,200	10,200	46 hours	30 days
Berlin, Germany	4,330	5,820	22 hours	8 days
Cairo, Egypt	6,100	7,450	31 hours	17 days
Calcutta, India	7,500	11,500	38 hours	30 days
Chungking, China	6,700	8,600	33 hours	20 days
Dakar, French West Africa	5,000	5,650	25 hours	12 days
Dutch Harbour, Alaska	2,850	3,500	15 hours	8 days
Hong Kong, China	7,200	8,100	36 hours	19 days
Lisbon, Portugal	4,200	4,975	21 hours	9 days
London, England	3,925	5,150	20 hours	8 days
Manila, Philippines	7,300	8,300	37 hours	20 days
Moscow, U.S.S.R.	4,700	6,800	24 hours	12 days
Omsk, U.S.S.R.	5,200	8,200	26 hours	15 days
Tokyo, Japan	5,600	6,380	28 hours	15 days

Many of the points listed above are on the far side of the world and formerly were reckoned as the greater part of a month's travel from Winnipeg, whereas the airliner has made extreme points on the earth's surface only 60 hours distant.

More astounding, however, is the initial bearing of the direct route:

The course to Calcutta, India, is almost due north from Winnipeg.

Los Angeles to London, England—the direct route does not touch the Atlantic coast but passes over Winnipeg, Hudson Strait and the tip of Greenland.

Miami to Vladivostok—the great circle runs north-westerly from Miami to Winnipeg and Alaska.

The CBC's Farm Broadcast

The CBC's Farm Broadcasts were instituted in 1939 as a service to rural listeners in the various regions across Canada, originating first in Ontario and the Maritimes. The first Prairie Region Farm Broadcast went on the air from Winnipeg on September 25, 1939, and the daily half-hour periods have been presented regularly since that time.

The purpose of the series is to keep prairie farmers posted on the latest market trends and news of general interest on the farm front. Especially in wartime is this service invaluable in informing listeners of the latest government regulations on food rations, farm prices, etc. Through a close connection with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the various farm and other organizations the latest data and information is condensed and clarified for listeners.

Hugh Boyd, commentator for the Prairie Region Farm Broadcast, reports on the livestock, grain, egg and poultry markets and related subjects. This is augmented by news items of particular interest to prairie listeners, such as producer information, new trends in agriculture, Wheat Board quotas and livestock shows and sales, etc. Interviews with prominent farmers and government officials are occasionally presented in the programmes. These are the particular specialty of Peter B. Whittall, who works with Mr. Boyd in the regional office of the CBC Farm Broadcast Department.

Commentator Hugh Boyd

Another feature of the Farm Broadcasts is the daily dramatic sketch "The Kirbys of Mallard". Ray Darby is author of "The Kirby" scripts.

The CBC's Prairie Farm Broadcasts, produced in Winnipeg by Esse Ljungh, are heard daily, Monday to Friday, at 1:30 p.m., C.D.T. Commencing with the broadcast of July 12 the series will be heard on Radio Stations CKY and CKX.

Jim and Susan Kirby prepare a feast for the family

I Hear . . .

That James H. Ashdown arrived in Winnipeg on June 30, 1868.

That on December 10, 1870, Prince Rupert Lodge No. 1 A.F. & A.M. held its first meeting.

That St. Andrew's Rapids was originally known as Red Deer Rapids.

That St. Boniface College was founded on January 12, 1819.

That grasshoppers were first noticed at Red River on August 3, 1818.

That St. Andrew's Anglican Church near the rapids opened on May 1, 1832.

That the Union Depot in Winnipeg opened on June 24, 1912.

That the "Countess of Dufferin", the first railway locomotive to operate in Western Canada, was brought to Winnipeg by barge on the Red River in 1877, and ran between St. Boniface and Emerson.

That a monument was erected as a memorial to the members of the 90th Winnipeg Regiment (Little Black Devils) who were killed in the North West Rebellion in 1885. It was unveiled on September 28, 1886, by Lieutenant-Governor Aikins. The column stands in front of the City Hall.

That Main Street in Winnipeg just grew; it was really a trail from Selkirk to the Pembina Ferry.

That air mail service between Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton was inaugurated on March 3, 1930.

That on February 3, 1931, air mail service was inaugurated connecting Winnipeg with southern air routes, via Minneapolis and St. Paul.

That the first telephone switchboard in Winnipeg was placed in service in 1881.

SOUVENIRS OF SONG

Pictured above, at the twin grands in CKY Studio 1 are, left to right, Percy Burdett, Patricia Berry and Mitchell Parks. Parks and Burdett provide the clever twenty-finger arrangements and soprano Patricia Berry adds the words for a pleasing quarter-hour of musical fare in "Souvenirs of Song".

The programme, long popular with Western listeners, has moved to a new time and an extended network and is now heard weekly at 7:45 Monday evenings (CBC—CKY—CKX).

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WINNIPEG SUMMER THEATRE

On Tuesday, June 29, the curtain rose on the first of eleven dramas to be presented in the Winnipeg Summer Theatre series for the weekly entertainment of the CBC's National Network audience.

A group of thirty or more players will be associated in the production of the series, under the direction of Esse Ljungh. Around his central cast of veterans Mr. Ljungh has assembled several new players, discovered in the course of auditions and bit parts during the past year.

The Winnipeg Summer Theatre is presented each Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

July 1 - Two Anniversaries

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Two birthdays having historical significance and of special interest to the people of Manitoba take place in the month of July.

The first is Dominion Day, marking the anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1867, observed as our National Holiday; the second is Manitoba's own birthday on July 15, commemorating its entry into Confederation on that date in the year 1870.

The Dominion of Canada was born through the courage and wisdom of far-seeing men whose deliberations and resolutions were incorporated in the British North America Act, which came into force on July 1, 1867. At the time of Confederation the new Dominion consisted of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From this historic beginning the young Dominion marched steadily forward until it embraced nine provinces and two territories, stretching across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean, comprising the entire northern portion of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska, Greenland and Newfoundland.

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Ten years before Confederation, Queen Victoria selected Ottawa as the capital of Canada when statesmen of the day failed to decide on the conflicting claims of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. Prior to 1854 the site of the present city was known as Bytown. Ottawa received its name from the river, the name of which commemorates an Indian tribe living in the early part of the seventeenth century on Manitoulin Island and the shores of Georgian Bay, the Indian word signifying "to trade".

At the time of Confederation many names were suggested for the united colony, and Dominion was finally chosen from the 72nd Psalm: "He shall have Dominion from Sea to Sea and from the River unto the ends of the Earth."

Anniversaries - July 15

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

On May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Dominion Parliament and on July 15, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation.

Cut square out of the rich prairie soil Manitoba in 1870 was the smallest province in Canada, one hundred and thirty-five miles long, one hundred and five miles broad, with a population numbering about twelve thousand. Then, as now, Manitoba was the gateway to the west, whether entering from the great northern sea or from the east across what was then known as "the States", to the Red River Settlement and Fort Garry, the present site of our capital city, Winnipeg. La Verendrye and his party passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods in 1738 and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg.

Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service by way of Pembina, St. Paul, and Chicago, carried by oxen or horses in summer and by dog team in winter. Travellers between St. Cloud, Minnesota and Fort Garry had to depend on their own resources. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, followed by steamboat service on the Red River in 1872. Then, in 1878, a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; and in July, 1881, the first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg.

The boundaries of Manitoba were extended in 1881 and 1912 to its present area of 246,512 square miles, stretching from the United States border to the Hudson Bay. It is a far cry from Manitoba, the "postage stamp" province of 1870, to the Manitoba of today, rich in its natural resources, its thriving agricultural communities and its industrial centres.

Treaty Day is Here Again

While Allied armies are locked in combat, the Great White Father's representatives renew ties of friendship with nomad redmen.

By PHILIP H. GODSELL, F.R.G.S.
Noted Fur Trader and Arctic Traveller. Author of "Arctic Trader", Etc.

The Great White Father's representative pays treaty to Plains Cree Indians of Manitoba.

Treaty Day is here again! While cannons roar and Allied armies are locked in savage combat, the Silver Chiefs—the Indian Agents—are speeding through the forested fastnesses of the North to renew the Great White Father's treaty pledges at the council-fires of nomad redmen. By canoes surging down spruce-walled streams to the rhythmic song of the painted paddles, even by the mechanical "thunder-bird" they journey north to meet the waiting tribesmen.

To the smoky lodges of tawny Ojibways beyond the rockbound shores of Lake Superior; to Cree hunters at Norway House and other trading posts in the heart of Manitoba's hinterland; westward to the flat-faced, fur-hunting Dog Ribs and Yellowknives in the Land of Little Sticks, journey the Indian Agents of the Great White Father; their scarlet-coated Mounted Police escorts keeping a wary eye on the big boxes of crisp new greenbacks soon to bring joy to waiting redmen.

"Ouscam," I asked a Cree friend of mine who had paddled and portaged his birch-bark canoe through hundreds of miles of reed-filled lakes and quaking muskeg, "what's the idea of losing six weeks' time to come in here and get a few dollars from the Indian Agent which you'll throw away in no time?"

"Watchistigatz!" grunted the red son of the wilderness, "Injun him have good time only once a year, when Indian Agent, him come. Injun, he only live once—why miss one good time?"

So that was it! Time meant nothing so long as there was this tribal union to look forward to, once the fight against winter blizzards and the hardships of the hunting trail were over; this annual round of feasting and jollification when the sun shone warmly, dollars flowed freely and all was gay abandon.

It was back in the good old days, when Selkirk settlers broke the virgin soil of Manitoba's prairies, that Lord Selkirk, first of the Sooniow Okemows —the Silver Chiefs—made treaty with the red men of this province. In return for the choicest strip of land along the Red, "as far back as you can see under the belly of a horse" Chief Peguis and his befeathered braves were to receive two hundred pounds of "good merchantable tobacco" annually.

On August 3rd, 1871, the first official treaty was enacted between the Canadian government and the red rovers of Manitoba. In the shadow of

Lower Fort Garry's red roofed bastion a thousand painted and befeathered representatives gathered to meet Indian Agent Wemyss M. Simpson. For ceding the southern part of the province squaws, braves and papooses were to receive in exchange for their birthright three dollars a year, a reserve of 150 acres for each family of five; and each dusky chieftain a cow, a flag, a medal, a gold-braided uniform of blue and in some cases a buggy. Two councillors and two braves of each band were also to receive uniforms—but with less gold braid than those supplied the chiefs. Thus for a few paltry dollars a year, a few acres of land, a number of cows, flags, medals and buggies, was beautiful and fertile southern Manitoba bartered from the original owners of the land. And thus was established Canada's basis for acquiring title to the Indian lands of the West.

Not till the Hudson Bay Railway was scheduled to pass through the hunting grounds of the Swampy Crees was treaty made with the nomad hunters of northern Manitoba. At Nelson House, in the heart of Keewatin, Land of the North Wind, I attended one of these treaties. Braves in coats of fringed buckskin, beaded moccasins and cowboy hats adorned with brooches, lined the banks before the village of smoke-stained wigwams nestled beneath the shady spruce. In all the glory of tartan shawls and red velvet young squaws paraded through the village, their coppery faces wreathed in anticipatory smiles.

"Cheeman! Cheeman! Sooniow Okemow — the Silver Chief!" yelled a dusky lookout.

Yes, the Sooniow Okemow was coming. Around a forested bend swept a flotilla of grey-painted canoes, red paddles flashing in the sunlight. Indians darted for the nearest wigwams, sprang out with powder-horns slung from their shoulders and muzzle-loaders in their hands. Soon it seemed as though a battle was in progress. To the sonorous crackle of musketry and the whoops of excited braves, jets of orange flame stabbed the sky and plumes of white smoke rolled along the river bank.

Like many Indian Agents, the Rev. John Semmens travelled with the pomp and circumstance thought necessary to impress the red rovers of the forests. In the centre of the foremost canoe he reclined in state while his copper-skinned paddlers sweated beneath the broiling sun. At the bow fluttered a diminutive Union Jack denoting it to be the conveyance of the Great White Father's representative, while in the canoes that followed came a red-coated Mounted Police escort, the treaty doctor with his inevitable pills, and finally the clerk with his money boxes.

As the bow impacted on the shore there arose a last deafening crescendo of gunfire and whooping. Then the Cree greeting "Watcheer! Watcheer!" borrowed from mariners of the Merry Monarch's day, boomed from hundreds of brazen throats.

Eighty-six year old Chief Hotain from Griswold, wearing the George III silver treaty medal which so interested His Majesty during the Royal Visit to Winnipeg.

While grey-bearded Mr. Semmens shook hands with every brave, squaw and papoose, his Cree crew erected a snowy tent beneath the pines and placed the little Union Jack on the pole before it.

Before a single red man received a dollar of treaty money there was a council of chiefs and headmen, squatted in an owlish circle on the ground. The parchment treaty was unrolled with the solemnity of a European Chancel-

lory, each clause was laboriously interpreted and explained. Hours of guttural talk followed, then mahogany-faced veterans placed their marks and totems on the parchment. From the Great White Father, the Indian Agent handed over a present of kegs of gunpowder, bags of shot and bullets, knives, fish-nets, chests of tea and sacks of flour. Treaty had been made for "as long as the sun rises and sets and the rivers flow". Another band of redmen had signed over their birthright to the paleface.

Three days and the fun was over. Every Indian was broke and happy!

"Watcheer! Watcheer!" Mr. Semmens passed solemnly around shaking hands again. As they embarked in their canoes another splutter of gunfire punctuated by whooping and yelling sped them on their way.

But these tawny sons and daughters of the forests hadn't been as simple as they seemed. Back at Norway House the Indian Agent discussed the treaty with Charlie Sinclair, the factor. "Well," chuckled Mr. Semmens, delighted to take a rise out of one of these Lords of the North, "you told me there were only eight hundred Indians there! I paid treaty money to over a thousand Indians at Nelson House with a bonus of five dollars a head—ten dollars for every man, woman and child."

A sudden explosion of laughter caused the Indian Agent's face to turn scarlet. Charlie Sinclair looked annoyed. And Roddy Ross, the storekeeper, vainly tried to stifle his unseemly mirth. "Excuse me," apologized Roddy, tears coursing down his face, "but do you know what happened, sir?"

"No, Mr. Ross!" retorted the Indian Agent, icily, "I don't."

"Well," chuckled Roddy, "when those squaws found each papoose was worth ten dollars, those who'd drawn their money loaned their babies to others at a dollar a head, and did a land-office business. Some of those kids are on the rolls a dozen times under different names, and each time some squaw drew ten dollars she wasn't entitled to. Those squaws," laughed Roddy, "aren't so dumb!"

But it wasn't so easy to keep those tawny hunters satisfied, especially when white hunters and trappers started to invade the hunting grounds they'd surrendered. Among the combined Slavey, Dog Rib and Yellowknife tribes, camped a thousand strong in their conical skin lodges at Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, a first class rumpus was started by the enforcement of new game laws and the arrest of an Indian by a Mountie for shooting a duck out of season.

"We'll have none of your treaty money," howled Barren Land Bear, his leathery visage creased with anger. With flashing eyes he turned on Indian Agent Card. "Who gave the white men the ducks, the deer and the caribou to say what should be done with them?" he demanded.

"Uh-uh!" interjected Chief Sunrise of the Slaveys, "who gave the white dogs the ducks and the life of the forests? The ducks and the geese and all the forest animals are the gifts of the Manitou! The Great Spirit alone has power to breathe life into them. He alone has the right tell the Indians they can't hunt them. Why," he glowered at the worried Indian Agent, "the ducks and the moose and the fish that swim beneath the waters — they were here long before the paleface cast an eye upon this country. . . . "

For three days the battle raged—and all about a duck! Then Pierre Mercredi, the factor, who shared their blood, poured oil on the troubled waters and the storm-clouds cleared away.

Almost any trading post in northern Manitoba presents the same picture at treaty time. Canoes, laden with dogs, traps, furs, squaws, braves and papooses, wend their way along the pine walled highways of the land. Tents, wigwams and bark shelters arise like magic along the lakeshore; camp-fires send their blue streamers aloft to disappear above the spiked pines; copper tea-pails are slung above the leaping flames and all gather to discuss the latest gossip of trail and trapline.

They'll Sail Once More . . .

Somewhere out of the blackness of the night a torpedo snaked through the water and exploded against the side of a United Nations freighter. In a matter of seconds it was "Abandon ship. . " Minutes more, and those who were not killed by the blast were overside, in boats, or clinging to tiny rafts in the icy Atlantic swells.

The men you see pictured below were rescued. Others were not. But these men — see the defiant grin? — were brought to port. They'll sail again, on the first ship available, to continue their part in the battle of the Atlantic.

These rescued merchant seamen were photographed at an "East Coast Canadian Port", being fed in a Navy League of Canada hostel. They're wearing clothes from Navy League survivors' kits. They'll be housed by the Navy League till they go back to sea again. The Navy League will do everything possible for their care and comfort—as it does for the care and comfort of every seaman who touches a Canadian port.

Canada's fighting and merchant navies have expanded rapidly in the past year. That means hundreds more seamen who need the friendly help of the Navy League of Canada. Comforts afloat and ashore — ditty bags, survivors' kits, games, magazines, woollen articles—everything to make a sailor's life a little easier is the objective of the League.

Whatever the League does can hardly be as much as these brave men deserve, but every Canadian citizen can help The League in its work. The Navy League of Canada is supported by public contributions.

These merchant seamen were torpedoed in the North Atlantic, rescued, and brought to an East Coast Canadian port. They are shown in a Navy League of Canada hostel, where they will recuperate from their ordeal before going back to sea again.

"The Old Observer"

For fifteen minutes every Saturday evening sports-minded listeners from coast-to-coast gather 'round their radios to hear Clary Settell, "The Old Observer", as he reviews and previews sporting events of national and international interest. His "straight-from-the-shoulder" style and wealth of information make him one of Canada's most popular sportscasters.

Clary started both his writing and broadcasting careers quite unexpectedly. It was back in 1928, the year that Percy Williams won the 100 and 200 metres at the Amsterdam Olympiad, that Mr. Settell, private secretary to a prominent financier in Los Angeles, wrote his first indignant letter to a sports editor, Mark Kelly of the Los Angeles Examiner and signed it "The Old Observer". His letter, complaining that little credit was given the Canadian sprinter, was published in full in Mark's column. Following publication of this first letter and simply for diversion Clary started writing to various sports editors, correcting them in many statements. This he was able to do as he has been saving clippings since he was fourteen (and quoting his own words: "that ain't yesterday") and now has fifty-two files on as many sports, each crammed with leading events, odd incidents, biographies, etc., catalogued and filed for ready reference.

"The Old Observer" was widely quoted in sports columns in many papers, and finally Mark Kelly published a note at the foot of his column asking him to call. This Clary did, and as a result of his interview was offered a job and a column, which he accepted.

One night at a party, after his column had been successfully launched, Clary was describing a fight he had seen at the Stadium the previous evening. The manager of a radio station, overhearing the description, invited him to come to the studio the following morning for an audition. That same week Clary Settell was on the air. Shortly afterwards he was chosen from eighteen candidates as sportscaster on the Columbia network for a prominent sponsor. In addition to his five-a-week broadcasts he wrote sports dialogue for a motion picture producer.

Clary Settell

Returning to Toronto after ten years in Los Angeles, Clary was the first sportscaster in Canada to be assigned to a regular weekly network series, besides which he does daily broadcasts the year 'round over a Toronto station. In his spare moments, and for diversion, he indulges in play-acting. His latest Thespian adventure was ten weeks in the play "For Men Only" about which he says ". . . the razzin' I've taken from the gang downtown is almost more than human flesh can bear . . . but it's great fun, at that!"

Clary Settell, "The Old Observer", is heard every Saturday at 6.00 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

RECOMMENDED LISTENING

John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade" is scheduled to replace the "Fibber McGee and Molly" programmes, now on vacation for the summer months. Music for the "Passing Parade" is under the direction of Carmen Dragon.

Our Overseas Page

Despite the pressure of preparing and broadcasting war bulletins and commentaries, members of the BBC staff find time to portray other aspects of life in wartime England. On this page are pictures of some of the many activities designed to maintain live contact between men of the forces serving in Great Britain with their relatives and friends at home.

(1) A meal-time scene in the radio canteen at the headquarters of the BBC's Empire Service in London. Here men and women from practically every part of the Commonwealth, gathered together under one roof in this centre of Empire Broadcasting, stop for a snack as they go about their daily duties. All members of this community, from directors to office boys, eat in this canteen which never closes.

(2) A group of "under-twenty-fives" from various parts of the British Empire get together to exchange views on the good things they think should be shared among the young folk "back home" and in Britain. Canada was represented by Leading Aircraftwoman Bottrell, aged twenty-two, whose home is in Saskatchewan. She is second from the right in the picture.

(3) Czechoslovaks, in their gay national costumes, dance at the Allied Red Cross Bazaar at the Mayfair Hotel in London. The BBC microphone in the foreground picked-up the proceedings for listeners.

(4) Bob Trout, CBS commentator, visited an eel and pie saloon in Lambeth Walk, London, to interview "grown-ups" and children during the lunch hour. The interview was part of an exchange broadcast arranged by the BBC and the Columbia Broadcasting System of America.

(5) Every Saturday night the BBC broadcasts from the American Red Cross "Eagle" Club in London, in which soldiers and sailors on leave in London take part. Joan Gilbert, who produces the programme for the BBC, and Eugene Warner, Director of Public Information at the American Red Cross, give the boys a few hints before the broadcast begins.

CKY PROGRAMMES

*Radio programmes are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Daily programmes are shown in heavy type. Those marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays. All times Central Daylight.*

SUNDAY

9.00—CBC News—CBC.
9.30—Travel and Adventure Talk—CBC.
9.45—Singers and Songs—CBC.
10.00—Neighborly News—CBC
10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
10.30—Joseph Marais African Trek—CBC.
11.00—BBC News—CBC.
11.15—The Canadian Pattern—CBC.
11.30—Stars from the Blue—CBC.
12.00—Hello Children—CBC.
12.25—News.
12.30—Chamber Music—CBC.
1.00—CBC News and Old Country Mail—CBC
1.15—Anzac News Letter—CBC.
1.30—Religious Period—CBC.
2.00—New York Philharmonic Orch.—CBC.
3.30—Church of the Air—CBC.
4.00—CBC News and Discussion Club—CBC.
4.30—Quentin McLean—CBC.
5.30—Behind the Headlines.
5.45—BBC News—CBC.
6.00—Symphony Concert—CBC.
7.00—Somewhile Before the Dawn—CBC.
7.30—Week-end Review—CBC.
7.45—Our Special Speaker—CBC.
8.00—The Army Show—CBC.
8.30—American Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin.
9.00—CBC News—CBC.
9.15—Sunday Night Show—CBC.
10.00—BBC News Reel—CBC.
10.30—Dances of the Nations—CBC.
11.00—Organ Recital—CBC.

MONDAY

* 7.00—News and Band Parade.
* 7.30—News.
* 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
† 8.05—Carrier's Corner.
† 9.30—Jean Hinds—CBC.
†10.00—Road of Life—CBC—Chipso.
†10.30—Soldier's Wife—CBC—W.P.T.B.
†10.45—Lucy Linton—CBC—Sunlight Soap.
11.00—BBC News—CBC.
†11.15—Big Sister—CBC—Rinso.
11.30—Studio Strings—Man. Tel. System.
†12.45—They Tell Me—Dept. of Finance—CBC.
† 1.00—News and Messages.
† 2.00—Story of Mary Marlin—CBC—Ivory.
† 2.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
† 2.30—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—Camay.
† 2.45—Snow Village—CBC—P. and G. Soap.
† 3.15—CBC News—CBC.
† 3.18—Topical Talks—CBC.
3.30—Fiedler Conducts—CBC.
† 4.00—Front Line Family—CBC.
* 5.30—News.
5.45—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
† 7.00—CBC News.
7.05—The Victory Parade—Coca Cola—CBC.
7.45—Souvenirs of Song—CBC.
8.00—Lux Radio Theatre—CBC—Lever Bros.
9.00—CBC National News—CBC.
9.15—Canadian Roundup—CBC.
10.00—BBC News Reel—CBC.
10.30—Soliloquy—CBC.
11.00—Music from the Pacific—CBC.
11.30—News—Time and SIGN OFF.

TUESDAY

9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
7.05—Merchant Navy Broadcast—CBC.
7.30—Summer Theatre—CBC.
8.00—Russ Gerow's Orchestra—CBC.
8.30—The Passing Show—CBC—S. C. Johnson & Son.
9.15—Treasure Trail—CBC—Wm. Wrigley.
10.30—The Latin Americans—CBC.
11.00—Pelham Richardson's Orch.—CBC.

WEDNESDAY

11.30—Studio Strings—Man. Tel. System.
3.30—Styles for Strings—CBC.
5.45—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
7.05—Serenade for Strings—CBC.
7.30—National Labour Forum—CBC.
8.00—R.C.A.F. Quiz Show—R.C.A.F.—CBC.
8.30—"Eyes Front"—CBC.
10.30—Impressions by Green—CBC.
11.00—Mid-week Review.

THURSDAY

9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
3.30—Joint Recital—CBC.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
7.05—Bert Niosi Orchestra—CBC.
8.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Cheese.
9.15—Concert du Chalet—CBC.
10.30—We Shall Have Music—CBC.
11.00—Drama—CBC.

FRIDAY

5.45—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
7.05—The Victory Parade—Coca Cola—CBC.
8.00—Waltz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
8.30—Can. Theatre—CBC—Ironized Yeast.
9.15—Comrades in Arms—CBC.
10.30—Drama—CBC.
11.00—Classics in Cameo—CBC.

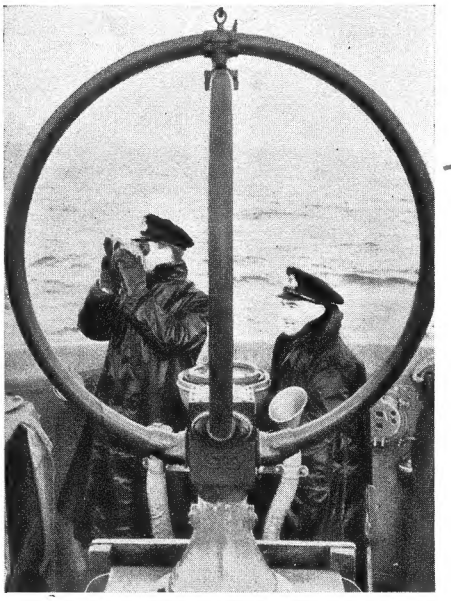
SATURDAY

9.00—CBC News—CBC.
9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
11.15—Peter Dawson—CBC.
1.15—Roy Shields and Co.—CBC.
2.00—Symphonic Hour—CBC.
3.00—Matinee in Rhythm—CBC.
3.15—Dick Todd Sings—CBC.
3.30—Minstrel Melodies—CBC.
4.00—Saturday Afternon Review—CBC.
5.00—Musical Programme—CBC.
6.00—Clary Settell, the Old Observer—CBC.
7.00—Musical Memories—CBC.
8.00—Serenade in Blue—CBC.
8.30—The Cavaliers—CBC.
9.15—King Edward Hotel Orchestra—CBC.
9.30—Encores—CBC.
10.30—Dance Orch—United Service Centre—CBC.
11.00—Melody in the Night—CBC.

SCHEDULE NOTE:—On the first Sunday of July and August the broadcast of the church service will replace the programmes listed between 7:00—8:00 p.m.

Under the Dome

Manitoba Legislative Building



They Serve For You . . .

Will you help be of service to them?

$45,000 is needed

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

(Manitoba Division)

WINNIPEG

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